

The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY.

MASSILLON, OHIO, THURSDAY JUNE 14, 1900

XXXIX—NO 13

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon
Ohio, J. H. Hunt, President, H. L. McLain, Cashier.

HARDWARE.

S. GONZAL & CO., Dealer in Foreign and
Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Tread-
ing Machines, Portable Semi-Portable and
Traction Engines, Horse powers, Saw
mills, etc.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Jos. Corns
Masson Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a
superior quality of Merchant Bar and Black
smith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufac-
tured Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer
Bottles, Flasks, etc.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE CO., Manufac-
turers of Bridges, Roads and General
Iron Structures.

JEWELERS.

C. VON KANEL, East Side Jewelry Store
C. West Main street.

JOSEPH COLEMAN's dealer in Watches,
Clocks Jewelry, Silverware, Musical In-
struments, etc. No. 5 South Erie street.

Slusser's Vegetable Pills rouse the
liver to healthy action, give tone to the
stomach and invigorate the kidneys. At
drugists.

PULLMAN PARLOR CARS.

New Run Between Cleveland and Cin-
cinnati Over the C. A. & C. Ry.

Entirely new equipment has been added
to the through car service between
Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati over
the Cleveland, Akron & Columbus Rail-
way. The new equipment consists of
Pullman parlor cars fresh from the fa-
mous car building establishment at
Pullman.

These cars combine all the comforts of
up-to-date travel. The roomy arm
chairs are of a new pattern and are par-
ticularly comfortable. They are ar-
ranged in front of unusually large plate
glass windows through which the dis-
solving scenery may be enjoyed en route.
The smoking apartment is also roomy,
and the ladies retiring room shows a
marked improvement in size and con-
venience. It is fitted up with a dresser
having a large plate glass mirror.

The new cars ride very smoothly.
They run every day, leaving Cleveland
8:35 a. m., Akron 9:56 a. m., Orrville
10:50 a. m., arrive Columbus at 2:10 p.
m., Cincinnati 5:40 p. m. Re-
turning leave Cincinnati 8:30 a. m., Col-
umbus 11:45 a. m., Mt Vernon 1:15 p.
m., Millersburg 2:35 p. m., Orrville 3:17
p. m., Akron 4:15 p. m., arrive in Cleve-
land 5:10 p. m. Connection is made at
Orrville for Mansfield, Crestline and
Chicago, and at Columbus for Indianapo-
lis and St. Louis.

Don't be Deceived

Buy only Slusser's Sick and Nervous
Headache Tablets. The only sure cure.
10c and 25c at all drugists.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
Genessee Pure Food Co., Le Roy, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—Our family realize so
much from the use of Grain-o that I feel
I must say a word to induce others to use
it. If people are interested in their
health and the welfare of their children
they will use no other beverage. I have
used them all but Grain-o I have found
superior to any, for the reason that it is
solid grain. Yours for health.

C. F. MYERS

A Thousand Thanks

Could not express the rapture of Annie
E. Springer, of 1124 Howe Street, Phil-
adelphia, Pa., when she found that Dr.
King's New Discovery for Consumption
had completely cured her of a long-
standing cough that for many years had made life
a burden. All other remedies and a doctor
could give her no help, but the use of this
Royal Cure "has so far over come the
pain in my chest and I can now sleep
soundly, something I can scarcely re-
member doing before. I really sound-
ing its praises throughout the neighborhood."
So will everyone who tries Dr. E. King's
New Discovery for any trouble of the
throat, chest or lungs. Price 50c and
60c. Trial tablets free at Z. T. Baltz-
ley's drug store; every bottle guaranteed

Robbed the Grave.

A startling incident, of which Mr.
John Oliver of Philadelphia, was the
subject, is narrated by him as follows:
"I was in a most dreadful condition.
My skin was almost yellow, eyes sunken,
tongue coated, pain continually in back
and sides, no appetite—grauen, growing
weaker day by day. Three physicians
had given me up. Fortunately, a
friend advised trying Electro Bitters;
and to my great joy and surprise, the first
bottle made a decided improvement. I
continued their use for three weeks
and am now a well man. I know they saved
my life, and I am a better victim."
"Boer's will fail to try them.
Only 50cts.; guaranteed, at Z. T. Baltz-
ley's drug store."

That Throbbing Headache.

Would quickly leave you if you used
Dr. King's New Life pills. Thousands
of sufferers have proved their matchless
merit for sick and nervous headaches.
They make pure blood and strong nerves
and build up your health. Easy to take.
Try them. Only 25 cents. Money back
if not cured. Sold by Z. T. Baltzley,
druggist.

Editor's Awful Plight.

F. M. Higgins, editor, Seneca, Ill., was
afflicted for years with piles that no
doctor or remedy helped until he tried
Bucklin's Arnica Salve. He writes two
boxes wholly cured him. It's the surest
pore cure on earth and the best salve in
the world. Cure guaranteed. Only 25
cents. Sold by Z. T. Baltzley, druggist.

BUCHANAN, Mich., May 22.
Genesee Pure Food Co., Le Roy, N. Y.

GENTLEMEN—My mamma has been a
great coffee drinker and has found it
very injurious. Having used several
packages of your Grain-O, the drink that
takes the place of coffee, she finds it
much better for herself and for we chil-
dren to drink. She has given up coffee
drinking entirely. We use a package
every week. I am ten years old.

Yours respectfully,

FANNIE WILLIAMS.

MCLEAN MEN CONTROL.

Ohio Democratic Convention Reconvened Today.

NOT INCLINED TO TAKE ALL.

Secured Control of the Party Organiza-
tion For Another Year—Believed They
Will Allow Free-For-All Contest For
the Nominations.

COLUMBUS, O., June 13.—The Dem-
ocratic state convention reconvened here
to-day. The McLean men controlled the
preliminary meetings of the conven-
tion yesterday, but they are evidently
playing for harmony more than for
places, and may not carry out the same
program today. When John R. Mc-
Lean was the candidate for Governor
last year his friends were placed on the
state central and executive committees.
His friends are in the majority on the
new state central committee that was
selected last evening and it will select
the campaign chairman and members of the
state executive committee at a later
date.

It was claimed that the McLean men,
in securing control of the party organiza-
tion last night for another year, had
all they wanted, and, although they
could control everything today, as they
also had majorities on the convention
committees that there will be a free for
all contest for the state ticket and dele-
gates and alternates-at-large to the
Kansas City convention. The McLean
men were not opposing some aspirants
for delegates to Kansas City and for
state nominations who heretofore have
been strongly opposed to Mr. McLean.
This was especially noticeable in their
support of George W. Hull, of Toledo,
for delegate-at-large, and H. H. Mc-
Fadden, editor of the Steubenville Ga-
zette, for secretary of state.

But the McLean element did not lose
any points with the party organization
for another year was under considera-
tion. They lost in the Steubenville dis-
trict, from which McFadden hails, and
in the Newark district, where Colonel
Isaac H. Hill has been the state commit-
tee man for about a quarter of a century,
and in other districts, but they secured
a safe majority of the 21 congressional
districts.

The contests from Cleveland and Day-
ton came before the old state committee
yesterday afternoon. The tickets and
badges were given to the McLean dele-
gates both from Cuyahoga and Mont-
gomery counties. In the former the
delegation representing Mayor Farley
and Mr. Salem was seated over those
representing Former Congressman Tom
L. Johnson and Harry Wilson. In the
latter, Joseph Dowling won over Mr.
Shoup, Congressman Bremer, Mayor
Lindesmith, Editor James M. Cox and
others. As these decisions apply only
for seats during the temporary organiza-
tion, and the contestants say they
will carry the fight into the convention,
the result may yet be reversed.

The opposition to McLean came from
silver extremists, who suspected that
their state standard bearer of last year
was at one time in touch with some
Democratic leaders of the east who were
considering the availability of some other
candidate than Bryan.

Although documentary and other evi-
dence had been produced to show the
most intimate and cordial relations be-
tween Bryan and McLean yet the ultra
elements were opposed to any one who
ever thought of any other candidate but
Bryan for president or any modification
of the Chicago platform. Even the talk
about Dewey for second place on the
ticket with Bryan did not fully sat-
isfy them.

The committees on organization de-
cided to make the temporary organiza-
tion permanent and to limit nominating
speeches to five minutes. The
committee on resolutions appointed Allen
Smalley, M. A. Myerants, W. H.
Kinder, C. L. Selzer and S. S. Burts-
field as a sub-committee to draft a plat-
form and report to the full committee
today. General A. J. Warner of Ma-
rietta, and Judge E. J. Blanton, of
Cleveland, were added to the sub-com-
mittee as they were both present with
drafts of platforms.

The Warner platform was practically
adopted, with the exception of the
plan on trusts and that part of Blan-
din's platform was adopted. Others
had submitted many resolutions on state
matters and the committee really adopted
enough resolutions to make the longest
platform on record. The sub-committee
was instructed to codify the mate-
rial into the briefest possible form.
There were only three out of the 21
members of the committee against the
ratio of 16 to 1, and they were in favor of
the Warner platform, which en-
dorses the Chicago platform.

General Warner is president of the
American Bimetallic League and the pio-
neer advocate of unlimited coinage, but
in explaining his platform he said there
had been more important issues raised
since 1896 than the restoration of silver
to its constitutional place in coinage. He
spoke of "the mission of the constitution,
under an administration of imperi-
alism, militarism, conquest, aggression
and corruption" as the greatest danger
that ever threatened the country.

He also held that the trusts outranked
silver now as an issue.

When a resolution was offered endors-
ing Bryan for the next presidential can-
didate, there was a chorus of responses
that it was not necessary. "We are all
for Bryan and for nobody else," con-
tinued the respondents, and the resolu-
tion was not put to a vote.

With some there is said to have been
a feeling that no action should be taken
specifically for either place, as it was
not thought expedient here to recom-
mend Dewey for vice president, but the
general sentiment was that Bryan had
already received the popular nomina-
tion and endorsement, or instructions
for him were unnecessary, as he had
passed beyond the point of needing any
thing of that kind.

The platform denounces the recent

monetary act of congress as "a more
infamous outrage on the common
people than the demonetizing of sil-
ver."

It extends the prohibition of trusts to
railways, telegraph, express and all
other incorporations.

TOOK A REBEL STRONGHOLD.

General Grant, Who Led Reinforcements,
Reported a Victory East of
Samdeugut.

MANILA, June 13.—General Grant,
who lead reinforcements, with artillery,
against the insurgents in the mountains
east of Samdeugut, reported the capture
of the rebel stronghold after about four
hours' fighting.

The rebels were scattered and the
Americans were pursuing them.

General Grant's column had no casu-
alties.

MORE CASUALTIES

AMONG OUR MEN.

A List of Dead in the American Army
In Philippines Sent by Gen-
eral MacArthur.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—General
MacArthur's casualty list was as fol-
lows:

MANILA, June 11, 1900.

Deaths: Dysentery—Frank P. Cushing,
Company A, Forty-first United
States volunteer infantry. Musician
Thomas Young, E, Thirty-seventh volun-
teer infantry; Haas E. Spensson; June
5, G, Forty-six volunteer infantry, Oscar
C. Mahoney, A, Thirty-ninth United
States volunteer infantry; Hiriam G. Robine.
June 6, H, Thirteenth infantry, Edwin R. Riley; E, Thirtieth
regiment volunteer infantry, Fred M.
Truitt. May 27, A, Thirty-ninth United
States voluntary infantry, Patrick
Dwyer. May 11, D, Thirty-ninth vol-
unteer, Eden C. Neves. May 22, I,
Thirty-first voluntary infantry; James
Douaray. June 7, G, Twenty-first voluntary
infantry, Charles H. Cook.

Diarhoea—June 8, Company F,
Forty-sixth volunteer, Herbert R. Nelson,
June 7, M, Thirty-fourth voluntary
infantry, Fred Hopkins; May 31, I,
Thirty-sixth voluntary infantry, Joseph
Sands.

Malarial fever—June 7, Company I,
Third infantry, Joseph C. Etelson; June
6, L, Seventeenth infantry, Richard M.
Patton.

Meningitis—May 8, Company I, Thir-
ty-first volunteer infantry, William Keefe.

Tetanus—May 21, Company I, Forty-
third volunteer infantry, Alfred Foun-
taine.

Suicide—June 3, Company I, Third
infantry, Charles H. Sawyer.

Nephritis—June 5, Company B, Sev-
enteenth infantry, Frederick Hires.

Variola—June 3, Company H, Forty-
eighth infantry, Frank Haley.

Tuberculosis—June 5, Company F,
Forty-eighth infantry, Walter Allison.

Asked For a U. S. Cruiser.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The follow-
ing dispatch was received at the state
department:

THINKING, June 13.

Secretary of State:

"Large numbers of natives organized
secret society halted there. People
very apprehensive. No protection.
Want cruiser."

Crane's Body to Be Brought Home.

LONDON, June 13.—The body of
Stephen Crane, the American novelist,
who died June 5 at Baden-Baden, was
brought to London by Mrs. Crane, from
which it will be sent to the United
States next week. The burial will
probably take place at Newark, N. J.,
where the other members of the Crane
family are interred.

American Newspaper Man Honored.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—In recogni-
tion of his services to international
journalism during the closing days of
the Spanish-American war, the French
government, upon the recommendation
of Ambassador Cambon, conferred mem-
bership in the French Academy of Beaux
Arts upon Charles T. Thompson, of The
Associated Press staff, in this city.

Announced Reciprocity With Portugal.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The presi-
dent issued a proclamation formally an-
nouncing the establishment of a recip-
rocity agreement with Portugal.

Thirty-Four Died of Plague.

CARIO, June 13.—Out of a total of 75
plague cases since the outbreak of the
disease here, 34 of them resulted fat-
ally.

EVENTS BRIEFLY NARRATED

General Wood reported five deaths in army
in Cuba.

Three men killed, eight badly burned or
maimed and three other men missing as re-
sult of fire in cooperative establishment of Paul
Weidmann, North Eleventh street and Wythe
avenue, Williamsburg, Brooklyn.

Man named Wilson tied to an ant hill by
Mayo Indians, in Mexico, for mistreating a
girl. Died horrible death.

Chairman Jones to meet Democratic sub-
committee, Kansas City, Sunday, to select
temporary chairman.

Conference at Chicago may end in settle-
ment of building trades' strike.

A. T. Perry, Hartford Theological seminary,
elected president Marquette (O.) college.

Matt Kenney and Henry Sparks, Kansas
City detectives, undertook to stop street fight
between negro men and women in East Third

ART IN NEST BUILDING.

Birds differ as much in the matter of the artistic skill with which they decorate their nests as men do in the building of their homes. Here is a humming bird's nest, exquisitely finished and harmonizing perfectly with its surroundings, just like a pretty little cottage environed with velvety lawn, beautiful flowers and trailing vine over the doorway. Here is a robin's nest, built strong and substantial, like an old Dutch brick house; here the oriole's home, deftly fastened to the pendulum limb of a cottonwood or elm—a gypsy's tent; here a sparrow's nest, a rough, tangled mass of the coarsest material, utterly destitute of artistic taste—this the wickup of Digger Indian; this a yellowbird's nest, dainty structure, lined with the fugitive thistle down—a young lady's boudoir, here a crow's nest, crude, rough, but a few sticks piled together—this a poor white's home in Florida; up there on the loftiest tree top an eagle's nest—some old baronial castle on a Rhine crag; here a mourning dove's nest, a dozen or two sticks laid on a pine tree limb—this a Bohemian shanty of some river flat; here a quail's nest, warm, roomy, comfortable and full of eggs; this the home of the well-to-do American farmer; up there the clustering nests of the barn swallow—life in a flat; nests of all sorts, eggs of all colors, love songs of all harmonies, no newfangled notions of nest building in Queen Anne or renaissance style, but ever the new nest built in the old way, just as it always was built, inherited taste and inherited slovenliness, as the case may be, always manifest in the work of these little architects; many loyal to locality, always seeking the same spot for home each year, these true to their mates till death parts them, as in the case of the eagle; others, with new loves each year, seeking new places for a home, all so very, very like men and women. So we watch the nest building and lovenaking of May, the parental love toward the little ones in June, condone the berry stealing as we listen to the orchestral melody of the dying night and bid these feathered friends of ours a sad farewell as they leave us as the days grow shorter.

OLEOMARGARINE AND POVERTY.

"Oleomargarine is the stuff that is keeping us poor." That is the way a bright young farmer of Sullivan county, N. Y., summed up the dairy situation in conversation last week, says *Rural New Yorker*. "There isn't one dairyman in a hundred in the county," he continued, "who probably understands the cause of our cheap prices for milk and butter and the complete wiping away of the dairy butter interests. Several years back I had a trade in Paterson and Elizabeth, N. J., for my dairy butter at fairly paying prices. I first lost my Paterson man's trade, and when I went to see him he frankly admitted that in order to meet the competition of his competitors he was obliged to take up oleo, which had entirely replaced dairy butter. The same condition prevailed with the other New Jersey customer. They tell me that they now keep only two grades—the fresh creamery and oleo. One New Jersey dealer who runs several stores in New York tells me that he handles oleomargarine by the carload. On the creamery butter he makes a profit of about 2 cents a pound; on oleo his profits are 10 cents a pound." "These dealers admit to you that they ship this oleomargarine into New York city!" "Certainly, they make no bones about it to me. In fact, they say that they were forced to it; that as a matter of fact they would rather handle the genuine product, but as their competitors are handling oleo and making 10 cents a pound, while the profit on genuine butter is only 2 cents, they think they might just as well have a share of the trade as the other fellows."

FARM LAND AS AN INVESTMENT.

There never was a time in this country before when it was so difficult to convert money into a desirable interest bearing security as now. The government places a 2 per cent bond at a premium, the established railway corporations, municipalities and school districts float their securities at from 3 to 4 per cent, while farm mortgages are easily placed at 5 per cent with privilege of yearly payments on the principal. Add to this the fact that as never before is the assessor after the securities of the holder for taxing purposes, still further reducing the belittled income from his money, and it is not hard to see that property held in the shape of money is now held in one of its most unprofitable forms. Eight thousand dollars invested in a good, improved western farm at \$50 per acre, granting all the risks, capricious markets, unseasonable weather, crop failures and stock losses incident, will, taking a period of ten years, most surely pay a much higher rate of interest than can be obtained from any security to be had on the market, with the probability that a still further increased value for the land will still further add to the desirability of the investment. Aside from these considerations is the fact of the absolute safety of such an investment, neither flood, fire, pestilence nor national financial crisis being able to endanger it.

The soap grease butter of country stores, the rank and nasty product of unskilled and uncared for farm dairies, has had an extra value of several cents a pound placed upon it within the past two years by firms who make a business of renovating it. As we understand the process, the butter is melted. The resulting oil is then deodorized, and it is then rechurned with a liberal addition of new milk, giving what is known as "process" butter. This is another fraud to work against the interests of legitimate dairying.

BEST LIFE FOR HEALTH.**Outdoor Existence and Its Effect on the Nerves.**

The London Lancet makes some interesting comments on the effect of conditions in crowded England upon the public health, with the Boers as an example of the benefits accruing from plenty of room, simple habits and outdoor life.

"The ambition of the Boer," says The Lancet, "is to be surrounded by so vast a tract of land that he cannot see the dwelling of his nearest neighbor. Then his occupations are all outdoor occupations. He must ride enormous distances to go to church, to do his shopping, to fetch a medical man or to pay a visit. For his food supply he depends to some extent upon hunting, and here again we have a health giving occupation, to say nothing of the incidental fact that this enables him to become an excellent marksman. There is the all important fact that he is exempt from the health wearing trials alike of wealth and of poverty, neither surfeited by luxurious living nor starved for want of the necessities of existence.

"But what in the long run often proves more fatal still is the terrible strain on the nervous system due to the want of leisure, the want of freedom from anxiety caused by our overwrought civilization and the acuteness of the struggle for existence. The Boer mind is not torn and harassed by the ambitious hope of wealth or the constant dread of bankruptcy, of poverty, debt and starvation. He feels quite safe as to the morrow's existence. His land is not overpopulated, but underpopulated.

"He knows nothing either of our sordid poverty, of our overcrowding and of all the insalubrious and degrading conditions bred of misery that accompany and put to shame our wealth. It would not be possible to find a 'submerged tenth' among the Boers. Therefore the Boers are free from those nerve disorders that so largely contribute to destroy the health of the populations in the great commercial centers."

"Even the Boers are taller, stronger and of a more powerful physique than the English. It is quite a common occurrence to meet a Boer 6 feet 6 inches in height. The Boer who has taken to town life and acquired town vices may degenerate like other people, but this is not of frequent occurrence. Even those who do live in towns often preserve their primitive and simple methods of existence."

Apples For Health.

Chemically the apple is composed of vegetable fiber, albumen, sugar, gum, chlorophyl, malic acid, gallic acid, lime and much water, says The American Practitioner. Furthermore, the German analysts say that the apple contains a larger percentage of phosphorus than any other fruit or vegetable. The phosphorus is admirably adapted to renewing the essential nervous matter of the brain and the spinal cord. It is perhaps for the same reason, rude understood, that old Scandinavian traditions represent the apple as the food of the gods, who when they felt themselves to be growing feeble and infirm resorted to this fruit, renewing their powers of mind and body.

The acids of the apple are of singular use for men of sedentary habits, whose livers are sluggish in action, those acids serving to eliminate from the body noxious matters, which, if retained would make the brain heavy and dull or bring about jaundice or skin eruptions and other allied troubles. Some such experience must have led to the custom of taking apple sauce with roast pork, rich goose and other like dishes. The malic acid of ripe apples, either raw or cooked, will neutralize any excess of chalky matter engendered by eating too much meat.

Picking Potato Bugs.

Most methods for the extermination of potato bugs remind one of the old recipe for making hare soup, which began, "First catch your hare," so that about the only effective method of getting rid of this little pest is to first catch your bug and then kill him.

A western inventor, hailing from Lone Tree, Ia., very seriously offers a recently patented device for assisting in catching the bugs, says the Philadelphia Record. It consists of a gas pipe frame wheelbarrow, the handles of which are supported by straps passing around the shoulders of the user. At one side of the frame is a windmill arrangement, operated by a crank, the idea being, of course, to push this barrow alongside of the individual potato plants and by turning the crank to beat the foliage with the paddles and thus dislodge any bugs that might be clinging to it.

It is assumed that the force of the blow, which would be proportioned to the strength of the plant, will knock the bugs off the leaves and branches and throw them into a pan in the bottom of the barrow, where they could be killed by a poison solution or by by any other suitable method.

Automatic Fog Horns In Spain.

Automatic fog horns operated by the motion of the sea have recently been installed off the coast of Spain, says Pearson's Magazine. The rise and fall of the buoy set a pump at work which at every stroke forces a supply of air into an air chamber. A small engine liberates the air in regular quantities and allows it to pass upward to the fog horn which produces the blast.

The number and length of the blasts may be regulated as desired. Each blast contains one or more notes, a long and a short one, or any other combination to make it distinctive and easily recognizable. Supposing a storm rage, the fog horn will still sound the same steady blast that it produces in a calm sea, for the extra power obtained from the waves is allowed to waste to waste by means of an escape valve.

STEEL WOOL.**A Curious Material That Is Used as a Substitute for Sandpaper.**

Steel wool, introduced five or six years ago, is a machine produced material that is used as a substitute for sandpaper. It is composed of sharp edged threads of steel, which curl up together like wool, or somewhat as the wood fibers of the familiar material known as excelsior curl up together, though the steel wool is very much finer, the finest of it being not much coarser than the coarsest of natural wools. The steel wool is put up in packages containing one pound each. These are something like rolls of cotton batting, but smaller, a pound of steel wool, loosely packed, making, rolled in paper and open at the ends, a package perhaps 15 inches long and 2 or 3 inches in diameter.

Made in various degrees of coarseness, steel wool is put to a variety of uses, the finer wools for polishing wood and metal and the coarser for rubbing down paint and varnish. It is often used on special parts of work; while, for example, on the flat surfaces of a door man would use sandpaper with a block of it for the moldings he would use steel wool, which fits into the crevices and conforms itself to irregular shapes. Such work can be done with steel wool far more readily and quickly than with sandpaper, and it is used with like advantage on irregular and small surfaces and on carved work.

Besides the steel wool, there is a coarser material of the same kind called steel shavings, which is put to various uses, as in taking off old paint or varnish and in polishing wood before painting, and it is used on bowling alleys and on floors for smoothing and cleaning them.

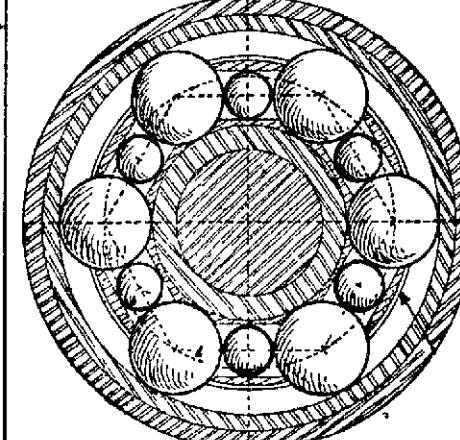
Sandpaper clogs in use; steel wool breaks down. The wool is commonly used with gloves to keep the ends from sticking into the fingers.

Effective Co-operation.

An interesting illustration of what can be done by co-operation is seen in an account of the improvement of a number of roads in a Michigan section by farmers, says the Chicago Record. In this district the country is sandy, and the roads have been so bad throughout most of the year that it has been impossible to bring to market the produce of the farms. The nearest town was applied to, but it was so poor that it was compelled to decline the requested help. Finally the farmers decided to help themselves. About five years ago 23 of them came together and offered to haul marl one day free if the township would allow them to take the marl from its bed. Consent was given, and about 20 men volunteered to shovel and level the marl, and so the first half mile was laid. This road proved such a success that the next year another half mile was put down. The marl packed down hard and made such an excellent bed for gravel that the farmers raised among themselves enough money to put a dressing of gravel about eight inches thick over one-quarter of a mile of the road. This made an excellent walk, and the following year more money was collected, and half a mile was put down. But this time only four inches of gravel was spread over the marl. The next year another quarter mile strip was gravelled, and about half a mile of marl was put down ready for graveling next fall. As a natural consequence of the improvement in the roads more produce is now sent to the local market, and the principal town of the district has benefited so largely by the improvement that it has offered to furnish gravel for a mile of road if the farmers will provide the labor to spread it, which they have agreed to do.

Overcoming Friction.

A new system of ball bearing is described by a writer in the Boston Herald. It consists of an assemblage of carrier balls for bearing, which are separated by smaller intermediate balls

**DOUBLE BALL BEARING.**

held in the ring which contains the carriers on the line of the dead center of the latter. The rings and balls are made of all sizes, to fit all sizes of shafts and axles, from the smallest factory shaft to that of an ocean liner or the axle of a bicycle to that of the heaviest vehicle that runs.

Long Distance Photography.

The recent discovery that some of the thrilling moving pictures of the war in South Africa were made in New Jersey has a parallel in Paris, where a certain photographer is said to be making money hand over fist by turning out snap shots of war scenes in the Transvaal.

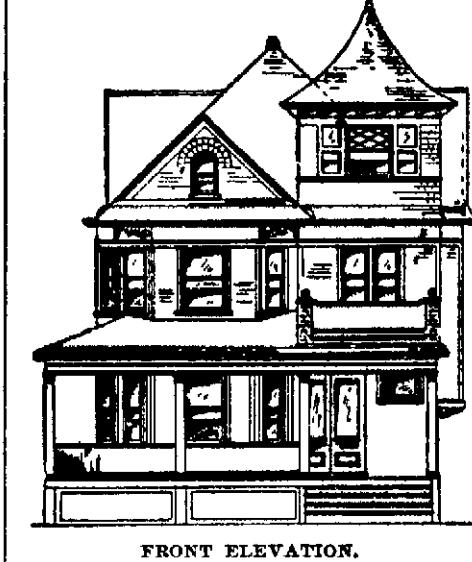
The pictures are made in the French capital and are sold as genuine war photographs. The photographer has collected some old horses and guns and has enlisted the service of a score or more of supers from the theaters, who are made up as Boers or Englishmen, according to the requirements of the picture.

The Boers are distinguished by their long whiskers and the English by their uniforms. Imitation breastworks have been built near Paris, and these are stormed by the supers while the man with the camera takes the snap shots.

COMMODIOUS HOUSE.**Designed With a View to Convenience—Costs About \$3,500 to Build.**

[Copyright, 1900, by George Hitchcock, architect, 1095 Flatbush avenue, Brooklyn.]

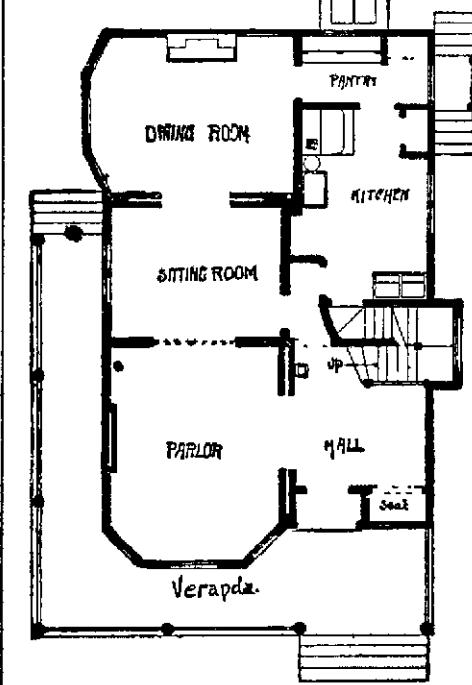
Most people in selecting a design for a suburban home favor those with towers. The design herewith presented has a tower of remarkably fine proportions. Above the roof it is covered with shingles stained a deep maroon with white trimmings. The second story is painted

**FRONT ELEVATION.**

maroon, and the first floor is a colonial yellow with white trimmings. The roof is stained bottle green, making a nice combination of colors. The balcony on the second floor, opening from the front chamber with a jib panel window, is considered of great value near the sea shore.

This house has 11 rooms and bath and all improvements.

The stairs are built of oak, with a large landing on each flight and art glass windows.

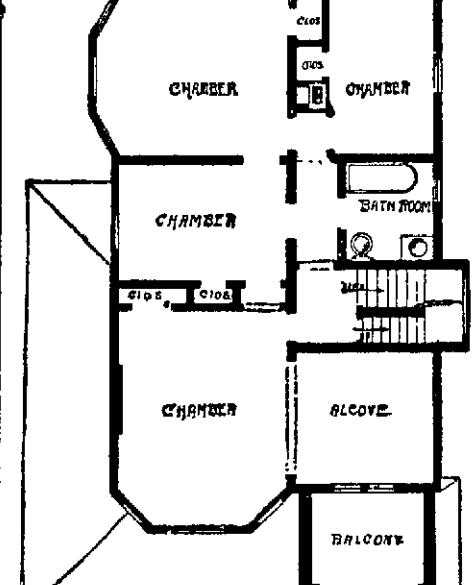
**FIRST FLOOR PLAN.**

dows on same. The rooms are all large and well lighted. The butler's pantry is provided with a large china closet and icebox. The dining room has an open fireplace and a hard wood mantel.

The bathroom is tiled and has open plumbing with nickel plated trimmings.

The one very important thing about the house is the large amount of closet room.

Particular attention has been paid to the general layout of the floor plans, which, I think, you will agree are very

**SECOND FLOOR PLAN.**

convenient. The parlor, dining room and sitting room can at any time be thrown into one. The second story has a large alcove room in front, with three other large chambers. The three rooms in the attic are also very large, one being the tower room. The dimensions are 26 feet wide by 40 feet deep.

The Gateway.

It is the first impression that tells, and most of us like to think our first impressions are correct ones. The gateway to any home should be as artistic as money at hand and taste can make it. If you are blessed with wide lawns and sweeping driveways, if your house is to be of stone and massive, build your gateway of bowlders crude and rough as nature supplies them. Throw them up in careless piles immediately at the driveway and then let the structure increase in height. As their elevation decreases plant in back of them shrubs that shall first peep over, then hang over and finally dominate the stones. Plant Virginia creeper and ampelopsis around the more massive piles of the gateway, and when you have done this the architect who is to finish your whole dwelling and give it its greatest touch of beauty, nature, will do the rest.

If your home is on the cottage scale, select from some woods fine cedar logs; leave them in the rough and finish with a rustic fence, planting the trailing vines to cover; unify and soften the whole effect.—Philadelphia Press.

Closet Arrangement.

The average height of women is 5 feet 2 inches, but rarely does one find a house in city or country in which any attention has been paid to this fact in arranging the closets. Sometimes the hooks are placed fully six feet from the floor.—Philadelphia Press.

Look After the Plumbing.
See that your plumbing is beyond reproach. It may seem to you as a mere bagatelle—until you come to pay that bill, say \$5 for a leak.

"Confound Those Flies!"

Why don't you kill them?

Daisy Fly Killer.

Attracts and kills FLIES by the million. Lasts all summer.

15 Cents

Will not sell or injure anything but FLIES.

For sale at drug, grocery, or hardware stores, or 20 cents by mail.

WOMERS BROTHERS, Third Avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y.

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"While you Sleep."

UNPARALLELED NIGHT SERVICE. NEW STEAMERS

"CITY OF BUFFALO"

"CITY OF ERIE."

Both together being without doubt, in all respects, the finest and fastest that are run in the interest of the traveling public in the United States.

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CENTRAL STANDARD TIME.

Connections made at Buffalo with trains for all Eastern steamship ports. Ticket agent for tickets via C. & B. Line. Send four cents for illustrated pamphlet.

SPECIAL LOW RATES TO BUFFALO AND NIAGARA FALLS EVERY SATURDAY NIGHT.

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TOLEDO, O.

DON'T NEGLLECT

ON A GRANDER PLAN

St. John's Church Will Proceed with Changes.

COST \$30,000 TO \$40,000

The Congregation Gives the Council Authority to Have Plans Prepared for a New Church and Schoolhouse —\$8,000 Has Already Been Raised By Committee.

Following the Sunday morning services at St. John's Evangelical church, a meeting of the congregation was held for the purpose of hearing the report of the committee appointed to solicit funds for the erection of a new school house and the improvement of the church property. The committee stated that about \$8,000 had already been raised, and that there was considerable more in sight. During the discussion that followed this statement it became evident that the general feeling of the members was that a practically new church should be erected instead of remodeling the present structure, which had been the original intention. It was formerly thought that an expenditure of about \$15,000, including the construction of a new school house and the improvement of the church, would be all that was desired. Now, however, many of the members think that \$30,000 or \$40,000 invested in church property would result in greater and more general satisfaction.

The church council was authorized to have plans for new buildings prepared. When they are submitted, together with the estimates of the cost, the question as to whether it shall be an entirely new church or merely a remodeling of the present building will be decided. An architect will meet with the council this evening. Some time ago Architect Packard, of Columbus, made plans for the council, but it does not seem likely that these will be accepted. The names on the subscription paper at present are all those of members of the church, no attempt having been made to raise funds from outside sources. St. John's congregation is one of the oldest and strongest in the city, and included in its membership are many of the wealthiest citizens of Massillon.

AT ST. BARBARA'S CHURCH.

Names of children Who Took Their First Communion on Sunday.

WEST BROOKFIELD, June 11.—The following children received their first holy communion at St. Barbara's church on Sunday.

Gris—Nola Bosch, Barbara Keller, Esther Bessler, Catherine Balzer, Mary Herwick, Florence Speicher, Orrilla Gresser, Nora Felt, Lena Heinzer, Catherine Geibel, Lillian Gresser, Mary Kippinger, Lena Haubert, Mary Kraft, Mary Kelley, Catherine Rodel, Florence Kraft, Ellis Oberhauser, Nora Ratcliff, Mary Dietz, Mary Hindersheidt, Anna Engel, Elizabeth Balzer, Sophia Huwig, Mary Karrenbauer, Edna Borell, Barbara Kantenburger, Eva Garver, Agnes Nusbaumer, Helen Bertels, Eve Kellers, Mary Mertes, Caroline Hartmann.

Boys—Jerome Dornhecker, Elmer Borell, John Speicher, Meinrad Nusbaumer, Joseph Fromm, Edward Borell, John Balzer, William Huwig, Maxwell Engler, Emmet Kelley, Charles Rippinger, Wilfred Kelley, Peter Burger, Nicholas Speicher, Ernest Kiefer, Arthur Sibila, John Herwick, Henry Karrenbauer.

PYTHIAN MEMORIAL DAY.

Services for Departed Knights Conducted Sunday.

The members of Perry Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and the members of the Massillon branch of the Rathbone Sisters, numbering 100, assembled at Castle hall, in South Erie street, at 1:30 o'clock Sunday, the knights' annual Decoration and Memorial day. Services were conducted by Chancellor Commander Monroe Slater. Afterwards all present were conveyed to the Massillon cemetery in special street cars. The graves of deceased brethren were decorated with flowers, and ritualistic services were conducted by the chancellor commander. H. F. Gaddis was appointed a committee to visit West Brookfield, and, in connection with members residing at that place, decorate the graves of deceased knights in the cemetery at that town. This was done in the morning.

BEHEADED A CHICKEN.

At the Same Time D. Swartz Cut Off His Thumb.

David Swartz, who resides west of the city, on Saturday evening while decapitating a chicken intended for the Sunday dinner, brought the hatchet down upon his left hand. The thumb was cut off, and one finger was almost severed. Dr. B. J. Miller attended Swartz.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury,

As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is tenfold to the good you can possibly derive from them.

Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and is made in Toledo, O., by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by druggists, price 75¢ per bottle.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

INSTALLED ON SUNDAY.

W. S. Adams is Now the Pastor of the Tuscarawas Charge.

The Rev. O. P. Foust, of this city, assisted by the Rev. Joshua Walbach, of Wooster, on Sunday afternoon, at the Stanwood church, ordained and installed W. S. Adams as the pastor of the Tuscarawas charge of the Reformed church. The charge is composed of your congregations, and the late Rev. A. G. Burkey was its last pastor. The Rev. Mr. Adams will reside at the parsonage, near Crystal Spring, west of the city.

VICTIMS OF MELEE

Five of Coxey's Men Require Surgical Aid.

BEER AND THEN A BATTLE.

Shovels were the Favorite Weapons, Though Shillelahs and Stones were Used with Good Effect—One of the Fighters Wanted for Assault with Intent to Kill.

Quarrymen employed by "General" J. S. Coxey at Pauls, north of here, indulged in beer and a battle Saturday night. Five of them Sunday morning required the services of Dr. D. S. Gardner, summoned to the quarries by Jesse A. Coxey, who is in charge of the works during the absence of his father. Most of the fighting was done with shovels. Those few wielded stones and clubs quite lustily.

William Cornelius was the most seriously injured. He was struck four times with the sharp end of a shovel, presumably in the hands of Frank Wilson, who went down under a blow on the neck, and of whom nothing has since been seen or heard. Consequently Cornelius has four deep cuts on his legs and back. The surgeon sewed up the wounds, and, unless blood poisoning sets in, there is no doubt but the man will recover.

The names of the others who were hurt are not known. Most of them were strangers, and had come to the works as tramps. One of them was struck on the head with a shovel, and at first it was thought his skull was fractured, but Dr. Gardner failed to find such injury.

It is not known exactly what precipitated the trouble, but it did not come until most of the beer legs were empty.

Tales of who struck the first blow and why he did it are many, and no two are at all similar. The fight occurred at the men's sleeping quarters, near the quarries. The shovels were stacked at a short distance from this place. They were resorted to a moment after the row began. The fight lasted until most of the participants were exhausted. Then they commenced to complain of their hurts. The railway car in which the men have been served their meals was converted into a temporary hospital upon the arrival of the surgeon.

As Dr. Gardner was patching up the man with the posterior wounds, a fellow sufferer, lying on an adjoining table and whose injury was to his breast, looked over and remarked, "That's what come of retreat. I've been an old soldier and I know what hurts back there means." Cornelius, however, explained that he was not running away when he sustained his injuries. "I fell down in the fight," said he, "and they jabbed their shovels into me before I could get up."

Cornelius was able to hobble before Justice Priest, of Crystal Spring, Monday morning. He swore out an affidavit charging Frank Wilson, the missing man, with assault with intent to wound. The authorities of all roundabout towns have been notified, and it is expected that Wilson will be in limbo before the day is over. Wilson is thought to be insane.

Most of the men who were engaged in the Saturday night brawl arrived at the quarries recently. Mr. Coxey has needed men so badly that he gave work to almost every person who applied. Mr. Coxey and his family reside at Covington, not far from the quarries. For safety he keeps two savage dogs, a loaded Winchester and several revolvers constantly on hand. A brawl has succeeded almost every pay-day at the quarries for months, but usually the men were content to use their fists.

Personal.

If you are constipated and troubled with bad digestion, nausea, headache, dizziness or foul breath we recommend as the best remedy we know of a little pill called "Green Mountain Pearls." We guarantee that they will relieve you, and they won't gripe. We sell a box of forty for 25 cents.

Z. T. Baltzly, Druggist.

A SAFETY GATE.

Russell & Company to Erect One at Erie Street Switch Crossing.

Russell & Company will erect modern safety gates at the intersection of their switch with South Erie street, in a few days. The gates, which were manufactured by the Standard Railway Safety Gate Company, of Saginaw, Mich., have already arrived in the city. The recent purchase of a locomotive by the company, and a largely increased amount of yard shifting, caused the company to take this voluntary step out of consideration for the safety of passers-by.

"Bobs" Several Advances.

"Little Bobs" will hardly be considered a benefactor by the automobile trust, says the Kansas City Times. But the live stock raisers will regard him highly for the extensive and wholesale way in which he "bulled" the horse and mule market.

Fine leghorn flats worth \$1.00, at 30c. D. Kiehl & Co., 9 Canal street.

SCIENTISTS AT PARIS FAIR.

Plans For Their Organized Guidance by Experts.

Robert Erskine Ely, American secretary of the International Association For the Advancement of Science, Arts and Education, was a passenger on the *Etruria*, which sailed for England the other day. Mr. Ely is on his way to the Paris exposition, where he will help to organize the first assembly of the association, a university extension idea, to be promoted during the congresses of science, arts and education already planned for the summer.

It is the idea of the promoters, among whom are included many of the most distinguished men in all countries possessing scholars and at their head Leon Bourgeois, late French minister of education and representative at The Hague conference, to federate in one colossal body all the various associations of scholars and artists throughout the world. The object of this fed-



LEON BOURGEOISE.

eration is twofold, says the New York Post—first, to bring all such people together in such a way that they may get the benefit of mutual association and second to form a whole which can be conveniently subdivided with a view to affording its members exceptional opportunities for seeing and appreciating the exposition. To the latter end numerous arrangements have been made, some of them quite novel.

Members of the association are to be cared for as much as is a specially conducted tourist. But instead of being put into the hands of professional guides, who have only a speaking acquaintance with the subjects which they essay to handle, the visiting members, properly divided into groups, will be put in charge of university professors and other specialists who have volunteered their services, who will play

for the time being the part of guides and attempt to make the exhibits bearing on their respective subjects of the utmost value to their convays.

KITCHENER'S SURRENDER.

How the General Was Foiled by a Brave Boer Maiden.

While Lord Kitchener was engaged in suppressing the Preiska rebellion he ordered the destruction of a certain farmhouse, says a British war correspondent. Not seeing any signs of his orders being carried out, he rode over with his staff and found an interesting situation. In the doorway of the doomed farm stood a pretty young Dutch girl, hands clasping the doorposts and her eyes flashing fire from beneath her dainty sunbonnet.

The Irish sergeant in charge of the party of destruction was vainly endeavoring to persuade her to let them pass in, but to all his blandishments of "Arrah darlin', Wisha now, acushla," etc., the maiden turned a deaf ear, and a deadlock prevailed. General Kitchener's sharp "What's this?" put a climax to the scene. The girl evidently guessed that this was the dreaded chief of the staff, and her lips trembled in spite of herself.

General Kitchener gazed sourly at her, standing bravely though tearfully, there and turned to his military secretary. "Put down," he growled, "that the commander's orders with reference to the destruction of Rightman's farm could not be carried out owing to unexpected opposition. Forward, gentlemen."

The story is vouched for by C. A. McNaullan, an engineer recently returned to London from Johannesburg. He is thought to be insane.

VATICAN AT PARIS EXPOSITION.

The Vatican, from the point of view of civilizer and missionary, is well represented at the Paris exposition, says the New York Journal. Pope Leo XIII has taken a special interest in the exhibits, himself choosing the objects to show the immense length of the Catholic arm and giving orders as to their disposal when on view. For this purpose the Borgiano museum of the propaganda has been rifled of its choicest treasures, which have come from all over the world, such as various Chinese and Indian idols, a Brahman temple, Chinese vases most rare and beautiful, bracelets from New Caledonia, Burmese vestments, an oriental musket, several Alaskan curiosities, American Indian arms and many other things. To many this exhibit will be one of the most interesting at the exhibition.

Two Taxpayers For One Property.

Little Sister Island, in the Maumee river, is involved in a singular litigation. For the past 18 years L. T. Merrill of Toledo has been paying taxes upon the island to Lucas county officials, says the Cincinnati Enquirer. Now it develops that another man claims to own the island and has been paying taxes in Wood county for nearly 20 years, and further Wood county officials set up the claim that the island lies within their boundary. The original land grants and surveys at Washington will be required to settle the dispute.

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AN IRISH BEAUTY.

Lady Fingall, Who Helped to Enter Queen Victoria in Dublin.

Among the beautiful Irish ladies of noble blood who helped entertain Queen Victoria during her recent visit to Dublin there was none more beautiful than the young Countess of Fingall, whose husband is the premier earl of Ireland.

Lady Fingall is the daughter of Mr. George Burke, a popular Galway magistrate, and her marriage to the head of the Plunkett family took place while she was little more than a schoolgirl.

Lord and Lady Fingall are exceedingly fond of Dublin and make their home there a considerable portion of each year. Their country place, Killeen castle, is one of the oldest inhabited houses

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THE INDEPENDENT.

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and Bert Hankin's News stand in
North Main street.



THURSDAY JUNE 14, 1900.

Nothing but an extensive demonstration of force will accomplish anything in China, either against the keen, unscrupulous woman who does not conceal her contempt for the great powers, or against the fanaticism of her barbarian subjects, who will recognize no argument but that made convincing by the effectiveness of modern firearms.

Wool was imported into the States during two years as follows: 1896, 230,911,473 pounds; 1899, 76,736,209 pounds. The difference was 154,175,264 pounds, which represents the quantity, for one year, sold in the American market by foreign wool-growers instead of by American wool-growers. The Democratic free trade tariff robbed the American farmer of his market for 154,175,264 pounds of wool in a single year.

President McKinley, it is said on very good authority, has no more idea of who his running mate is to be than if the Republican national convention were a year off. If the colleagues of Senator Hanna in whom he confides are to be believed, he is in a like state of ignorance. A number of people have said that they would not accept the nomination, but the administration believes that no man would decline the honor if officially tendered, and this is evidently a safe and sound opinion.

There were in the United States in 1890, 16,940,000 male inhabitants of voting age, or 27 per cent. of the total population. The number of votes cast in the presidential election of 1892 was 13,728,102, or 82 per cent. of the number of legal voters. It is probable that at the presidential election in November, 1900, the number of citizens of voting age will exceed 20,000,000 and the number of votes to be cast should exceed 16,000,000. By 1908, it is estimated, the population will be 100,000,000 and the vote cast for president 25,000,000.

Disinterested English and European opinion is evidently rapidly crystallizing in favor of forcibly deposing the Empress Dowager of China and the restoration of the Emperor by the combined forces of the powers as the only solution of the Chinese crisis. The most significant feature of this policy is that it provides a complete test of Russia's sincerity. The grave suspicions which have been directed against Russia's secret motives and her relations to the internal troubles in China, would be swept away if she should join unreservedly with other nations in the radical measures which will alone avail.

The decision of the congregation of St. John's church to improve its property in East Tremont street gives promise of what will be practically a new church for Massillon. The present church, substantial and dignified though it is and surrounded with tender associations, lacks many of the features of architectural beauty conspicuous in the more recently finished churches of the city. The new St. John's will doubtless compare favorably with these structures, especially if stone is used in its construction, and standing in extensive, well kept grounds, will add new beauty to the maple-shaded thoroughfare which it will abut and a new feature to Massillon's scenic attractions.

In his financial and commercial letter for this week Matthew Marshall refers to the threat of the Democratic party to renew at the coming presidential election the effort to commit the country to the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, which was defeated four years ago. That the battle should be fought at all is not creditable to either the intelligence or to the honesty of those who will fight in it. Mr. Marshall says:

"If they believe, as some of them profess to believe, that the success of their measure will not impair the present value of the dollar they are not intelligent, and if they contend for it knowing that its effect will be to rob creditors of half or more of their just dues they are dishonest. Fortunately, the discussion of the subject in 1896 and subsequently has opened the eyes of multitudes to the legitimate consequences of free silver coinage while the liquidation of debts which has taken place so largely has diminished the incentive to dishonesty. Numbers of men who were debtors in 1896 have since then paid their debts and have even become creditors themselves. The vote for free silver next November will certainly be no larger than it was in 1896, and probably will be smaller."

Out of all the suspicion which has

been engendered among the foreign powers who have landed marines and seamen on Chinese soil, the fact appears to stand out clearly that the United States is actuated in sending troops to Pekin and Tien Tsin by a simple desire to protect the lives and property of American citizens. The instructions sent to United States Minister Conger have been emphatic in directing him not to mix in any political action which might be endorsed by the foreign representatives at Pekin. Mr. Conger has been told to act independently as far as practicable, but this was not to forbid him to act concurrently with the representatives of other powers if necessity arises, especially where military co-operation was required to protect the interests of Americans and other foreigners. In all this, however, Mr. Conger is to avoid committing his government in such a way as to forbid it from acting freely in any condition that may arise. Whatever may be the future difficulties growing out of the Boxer troubles, it is certain that the United States government intends if possible to keep out of any combination of foreign powers which may have for its object the partition of the Chinese empire.

NOT A LARGE CROP.

Wheat Does Not Look Promising Hereabouts.

HAY IS ALSO VERY SHORT.

Reports from Towns North, West and South of Massillon—Interesting Items of News of a Different Character from All the Roundabout Villages.

WEST LEBANON, June 12.—The rain has caused the wheat to head well, but now the fly has arrived in myriads and farmers do not expect more than half a crop. Frost and dry weather have badly damaged the crop. Oats and corn are in excellent condition.

Christian Gruber and Peter Gruber are drilling for coal on the farm of Robert Reed. Operations are also in progress on the Sylvester McFarren farm.

SUGAR CREEK TOWNSHIP CROPS.

WILMOT, June 12.—Wheat is in poor condition south of here, but is not half bad in this immediate vicinity. Hay is very short. Corn and oats are looking well.

LOOKS BETTER HERE.

CRYSTAL SPRING, June 12.—Though it is not what it ought to be, the wheat crop hereabouts will be comparatively fair. Oats and corn are all right.

THE POSTMASTER ILL.

NAVARRE, June 12.—Postmaster J. H. Thomas was taken suddenly and seriously ill Saturday evening. Miss Lydia Thomas, of Fostoria, a sister of Mr. Thomas and a trained nurse, is attending him.

John Thomas, immigrant inspector at Niagara Falls, is visiting his parents.

Farmers hereabouts do not expect great things from the wheat crop. The drouth did deadly work.

MEMORIAL SERVICE.

DALTON, June 12.—Arlington Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, held its annual memorial service Monday evening. The lodge marched in a body to the cemetery at 6:30 o'clock, and, after decorating the graves of the departed brethren, returned to the hall, where a programme of appropriate exercises was carried out. The members are all in Wooster today attending the memorial services of the lodge at that place.

BEACH CITY NOTES.

BEACH CITY, June 12.—Blaine McClinton yesterday went to New Philadelphia to enter the normal school at that place.

Miss Adrian, of Canton, and Mr. Brown, of Cleveland, are the guests of Prof. and Mrs. Wingate. Prof. Wingate is the superintendent of the Beach City public schools.

A RUNAWAY AT LAWRENCE.

NORTH LAWRENCE, June 12.—Frank Brown, a cattle-buyer, drove to town and tied his horse in front of Ketler's store last evening. A boy threw a lighted fire-cracker under the animal. When the latter stopped running it was in its stable and the carriage was mainly splintered.

THE HAMMER REUNION.

CANAL FULTON, June 12.—The annual reunion of the Hammer family is being held at Meyer's lake today. Hundreds of people from this vicinity are in attendance.

PRINTING WITHOUT INK.

A company has been formed to control the process of printing without ink, by using electricity and chemically prepared paper. In a short time, it is expected, this innovation will be completely introduced, and old methods revolutionized. There is one thing, however, that has resisted all innovations; that is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which has many imitators, but no equals as a cure for stomach, liver and bowel troubles. This peerless remedy has been the standard medicine of the American people for the past fifty years. It is a wonderful medicine for dyspepsia, indigestion, biliousness, insomnia, constipation and nervousness. It also prevents malaria, fever and ague. It keeps the stomach in good repair, and the bowels regular. Try it, and you will not be disappointed.

FOR OVER FIFTY YEARS.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. 25c a bottle.

STEP WAS UNSTEADY

W. Scheiner Falls Into Canal and is Drowned.

HE HAD BEEN DRINKING.

Was at the Paper Mill at 3 O'clock Sunday Morning—Body Found by a Boatman Two Hours Later—Had no Family—Was at One Time a Prosperous Brewer.

The evidence of witnesses examined by Coroner Schuffle proves that William Scheiner was intoxicated when he attempted to cross the canal on the narrow timbers of the north gates of the first lock, near the paper mill at 3:30 o'clock Sunday morning. His dead body was found lodged between the gates and the wall of the lock by Godfrey Groff, captain of the "McKinley," south bound, at 5 o'clock Sunday morning. Groff was unable to move one of the gates in order to admit his boat. Thinking that grass interfered, he obtained a pole and sought to clear away the obstruction. The body of Scheiner came to the surface. With the assistance of John Hugi, who was nearby, the body was raised from the water, and Undertaker Higerd was summoned. The coroner was notified, but did not arrive until 6:30 o'clock Monday morning.

Frederick Biseup, engineer at the paper mill, testified before the coroner that Scheiner was in his engine room at 3 o'clock Sunday morning and that he seemed to be intoxicated. He says he started Scheiner homeward. The next he saw of him was when his body was fished out of the canal.

Scheiner made his home at A. C. Martin's hydraulic beer garden. He formerly lived along the tow-path two miles south of the city. He is said to have a nephew in Cleveland, but nothing definite is known concerning his relatives. At one time he was employed in a bakery, and was commonly known as "Baker" Scheiner. He was 52 years old. By naturalization papers found in Scheiner's trunk, which was at the Martin place, it is learned that he was a native of Germany and that he became a citizen of this country in 1893.

Scheiner had undoubtedly been a resident of the United States long before he took out his naturalization papers, however, for citizens of Canal Fulton state they knew him thirteen years ago. At that time he was one of the proprietors of a brewery at Fulton, and was in easy circumstances. Lately he had been employed in the paper mill. In his trunk was found a Union Building & Loan Company's book, which showed he had deposited \$41 with the local agent.

At the same point and under similar circumstances Scheiner fell into the canal a year ago. He narrowly escaped drowning at that time, being too intoxicated to assist himself.

The coroner's verdict was that Scheiner, while intoxicated, had met his death by accident. The funeral of the deceased will take place on Tuesday. Interment will doubtless be made in the Massillon cemetery.

OBITUARY NOTICES.

CATHERINE E. WEAVER.

Catherine, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Weaver, of 182 East South street, died at 6 o'clock Monday evening. Private funeral services were conducted at the residence Tuesday afternoon. The body will be taken to Meadville, Pa., for burial on Thursday.

EARL HOLLINGER.

Earl Hollinger, three-month-old child of Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Hollinger, who reside west of the city, near the Patch, died on Monday evening of stomach trouble. The funeral will take place from the residence at 1:30 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon.

LEVANA BRUNETTA LIMBACH.

Levana Brunetta Limbach, the 6-months-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Limbach, died on Sunday morning. The funeral services were conducted from the residence by the Rev. J. E. Digel this afternoon.

WILL PREPARE PLANS.

Architect Hammond Meets with St. John's Church Council.

The council of St. John's Evangelical church met with Architect George F. Hammond, of Cleveland, who has an office in the Hunt building, in this city, Monday evening. After much discussion, it was decided that Mr. Hammond should prepare plans and estimates of costs for a church and schoolhouse and submit the same to the council one week from next Friday evening. The council has not decided whether the new structures shall be of brick or stone. Neither has it decided whether to remodel the present church or erect an entirely new structure. These matters will be settled when the architect presents the plans and figures. The congregation is decided on the point that the church and the Sunday school buildings shall be distinct. There is no parochial school in connection with the church.

A TEMPERANCE PICNIC.

Labor Leader Smith Says it Would Not be a Success.

Trades unionists continue to discuss the advisability of prohibiting the sale of intoxicants on the grounds at the Labor Day picnic. The question will be decided one way or the other this month. Councilman Peter Smith, president of the Trades and Labor Assembly, favors a demonstration of the usual character. "Temperance picnics," said he, "are not a success. We had one. I don't think we want any more."

FILES CURED WITHOUT THE KNIFE!

Your druggist, whom you know to be reliable will tell you that he is authorized to refund the money to every purchaser where Fazio Ointment fails to cure any case of itching, blind, bleeding or protruding piles, no matter of how long standing. Cures ordinary cases in six days, the worst cases in sixteen days. One application gives ease and rest. Relieves itching instantly. This is a new discovery and is sold on a positive guarantee, No Cure, No Price. Price, 25c. We have placed it on sale with every druggist in the town of Massillon.

COUNTY SEAT NEWS.

Canton-Massillon Trotting Association Organized.

CANTON, June 11.—The Canton-Massillon Trotting Association has organized, with the following officers: President, Harry Pocock, Massillon; vice-president, L. P. D. Yost, Canton; secretary, Ed. J. Meyer; assistant secretary, O. J. Evans; treasurer, Thomas W. Casselman; executive committee, Dr. L. D. Blanchard and Charles Brobst, of this city, and J. J. Bast and E. B. Bayliss, Massillon. The committee appointed to prepare a programme recommended three events, and their report was adopted. The events are as follows:

July 17, 2:30 pace, \$250; 2:19 pace,

\$300; 2:35 trot, \$200.

July 18, 2:22 trot, \$300; 2:17 pace, \$350;

2:16 trot, \$250.

July 19, 2:22 pace, \$300; 2:18 trot, \$350;

2:27 pace, \$250.

About forty signatures have been secured, the membership being limited to fifty, each member paying ten dollars.

Solomon Simon, the liquor dealer who was so brutally assaulted by O. M. Hendricks, a saloon keeper, and whose life was despaired of, has almost fully recovered. Hendricks was taken before Justice Reigner Saturday for a preliminary hearing, but waived examination and was bound over to common pleas court. His bond was reduced from \$1,000 to \$500, but failing to secure bail he was remanded to the county jail.

Mrs. Margaret M. McGowan has been appointed executrix of the estate of John McGowan, deceased, of Canton.

Inventory and appraisement have been filed in the estate of Mrs. Elizabeth Kuhn, of Massillon.

The will of Robert Pollock, of Lawrence township, has been probated and Jonas E. Eschliman appointed executor.

Elise Andrae has been appointed guardian for Carl A. Andrae et al., of Massillon.

CANTON, June 12.—John Herzog, aged 63, committed suicide at his home in Louisville Monday afternoon, by shooting himself in the head with a rifle. For some time he had been drinking to excess, and his wife, no longer able to stand his abuse, called on the village marshal for protection. Herzog was deeply offended at this action on the part of his wife, and a few moments later went to his room, took down his rifle and put a bullet into his forehead, death resulting instantly. He had been in this country sixteen years, and leaves a wife and two children.

The office of the infirmary directors has been removed from the agricultural society's rooms, on the first floor of the court house, to the fourth floor, in the room adjoining the county surveyor's office. The change was owing to the fact that the office of the agricultural society is used for so many public meetings, and is not sufficiently private for the transaction of business by the directors.

Sylvester Higerd has been appointed administrator of the estate of William Scheiner.

First account has been filed in the guardianship of William Brinker and others, of Lawrence township.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Philip Wolf to Sylvester Burd, part of lot No. 517, Massillon, \$1,100.

Trustees of the Disciple church to John Baxter, 14-100 of an acre, Lawrence township, \$170.

SMITH—SNYDER.

A Pretty Wedding Occurs at Noon—Two Well Known Young People.

The marriage of Miss Blanche Smith, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Smith, and Harry Snyder, son of George M. Snyder, took place at noon on Tuesday at the Smith residence, south of the city, in the presence of thirty-five near relatives and friends of both families.

The bridal party, consisting of the bride with her brother, Clark Smith, the bride's sister, and the groom with his best man, Albert Hess, entered the front parlor from the hall to the strains of the Lohengrin wedding march, played by Miss Harriet Corl, of Navarre. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. L. H. Burry, pastor of St. Paul's church.

The bride's gown was white mouseline de soie trimmed with point lace.

She carried white roses. The bridesmaid wore white mouseline over blue taffeta.

Refreshments were served immediately after the ceremony. The house was decorated with quantities of plants and cut flowers.

Mr. and Mrs. Snyder left this afternoon for a trip up the Lake.

Upon their return they will take up their residence at Mt. Airy.

HE HAS NOT RES

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.
Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Miss Anna Espy, of Kenton, is the guest of Mrs. Lee F. Graybill, in East South street.

Mrs. R. W. Hall, of Lewis Center, is the guest of her son, H. T. Hall, in West Tremont street.

Mrs. W. E. Snyder and children are visiting Mrs. Snyder's sister, Mrs. Wm. Fuller, in Elyria.

Edward Cose, of Little Rock, Ark., has arrived in this city for a month's visit with relatives.

The Misses Mary Pusse and Fannie Geoghegan, of Cleveland, are visiting friends and relatives in this city.

Mrs. J. Jacolby, of Toledo, is visiting at the residence of her father, Michael Young, No. 342 South East street.

Mrs. Susan Meyers, of Willoughby, is a guest at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Upman, in East Main street.

Councilman J. A. Jacoby has accepted a position as night watchman at the works of W. R. Harrison & Company.

The recent enumeration at Akron gives that city a school population of 11,241, a gain of 1,075 over that of last year.

John Stephan and family, of Cleveland, were the guests of Mr. Stephan's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Adam Stephan, on Sunday.

Sebastian Fritz, who sustained a broken hip by falling upon an icy pavement last winter, is so far improved as to be able to be about.

Constables Bamberger and Graham will henceforth appear in official uniform, each being now the possessor of a suit of the official blue.

Mrs. F. J. Strobel left this morning for Decatur, Mich., where she will visit her sister, Mrs. Henry Belfy, and other relatives for a few days.

Mrs. Samuel Whisler and son Carl, former Massillonians, but now of Goshen, Ind., are guests of Mr. and Mrs. William Whisler, in Park street.

Christian E. Shearer and Miss Minnie Hose were married by Justice Paul, at the latter's office, Saturday evening. Mr. and Mrs. Shearer will reside in Massillon.

Owing to ill health, it is the intention of F. C. Sibila, the South Erie street grocer, to retire from business. Mr. Sibila is now in a serious condition at his South Mill street home.

The annual reunion of the Danner and Stover families will be held at the home of George Stover, two and one-half miles east of Canal Fulton, in Lawrence township, Wednesday, June 20.

The two lodges of Odd Fellows in Massillon will hold a memorial service in their hall, in the Warwick block, at 1:30 o'clock next Sunday afternoon. An address will be delivered by the Rev. J. I. Wilson.

Miss Edna McClymonds is visiting in Rochester, N. Y., expecting later to go to New Haven, Conn., where she will be maid of honor at the wedding of Miss Mollie Townsend, who was recently her guest in Massillon.

William and John McCauley, who reside west of here, drove into the city to visit their brother, Robert McCauley, in Weber street, on Saturday evening. During their call their horse suddenly took sick and died.

Invitations have been received by a number of Massillonians to the wedding of Miss Gail Hamilton, daughter of James A. Hamilton, editor of the Orrville Crescent, to Asa Williams, on Wednesday, June 27, at Orrville.

President McKinley will participate in the ceremonies at the laying of the corner stone of the new recitation hall at Buchtel college, Akron, July 5. Horace Greeley laid the corner stone of the old building on the Fourth of July, 1871.

Dr. R. J. Pumphrey has arrived from New York, where he spent several weeks studying methods at the Polyclinic. On his return Dr. Pumphrey stopped at Atlantic City to be present at the sessions of the American Medical Association.

Jabez Thomas, of Navarre, father of Postmaster J. H. Thomas, of that town, was a Massillon visitor on Saturday. Mr. Thomas enjoys the distinction of being the pioneer Welsh miner of the Massillon district. He came here in 1862.

Mr. and Mrs. David Edwards are expected to arrive home from their wedding tour next week. They will reside at East Greenville. The bride is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Adam Miller, of Sippo. Mr. Edwards formerly lived in this city.

James Define, a member of the executive board of the district branch of the miners' organization, was in the city over Sunday. Mr. Define has temporarily left the mines, being now employed as a bartender in Uhrichsville. He will return to the district in September.

Ruth Graham, the seventeen-month-old daughter of Constable and Mrs. J. A. Graham, sustained a deep cut to her right foot by being struck by the prongs of a pair of scissors, accidentally thrown down from their case, several feet above the floor, on Tuesday. Dr. T. F. Reed dressed the injury.

Joseph Kempel, Jr., of Akron, has written from Manila, where he is in the regular army service, that two Akron boys, Peter Ley and William Fitzpatrick, had been lately captured while fighting with the Filipinos against the United States troops in Luzon, and that they will probably be summarily dealt with according to the rules of war.

Emmanuel Hornberger, who was hurt in Saturday afternoon's runaway, was taken to his home west of the city a few hours after the accident, and is now resting easy. Sebastian Sonnhalter, who with J. J. Bast, was also an occupant of the wagon, is confined to his home by severe bruises sustained in the accident.

Relatives of W. Harry Crawford and George A. Howells, of this city, who have been studying law at the Ohio State University for several years past, were last evening notified that both young men had successfully passed the examination for admission to the bar. Neither Mr. Crawford nor Mr. Howells has definite plans for the future.

Russell & Co. employees have moved the large barn-like structure south of the present automatic erecting department. The building occupied by this latter department, on the completion of the new Russell engine company's plant, in South East street, is to be converted into a foundry for the thresher company. The space vacated by the removal of the buildings will be utilized for the cupolas.

A man named Rohr, residing north of the city, alighted from his buggy in West Main street, on Sunday, to lead his horse past a street car, his wife and child remaining in the vehicle. The rearing of the animal lifted him from his feet and threw him to the ground, two wheels passing over his body. The horse was brought to a standstill by Mrs. Rohr, who dropped upon her knees and obtained possession of the lines which were dragging. Rohr was not injured to any extent.

COUNTY SEAT NEWS.**Auditor Reed Completes His Report of the Agricultural Products.**

CANTON, June 13.—County Auditor Reed has completed his statistical abstract of the products of the farmers of the county for the auditor of state, from which the following figures are taken:

Bushels of wheat raised in the county, 775,863; rye, 882 bushels; buckwheat, 701 bushels; oats, 1,121,638 bushels; winter barley, 60 bushels; spring barley, 668 bushels; corn, 1,076,894 bushels; broom corn, 3,882 pounds; potatoes, 349,967 bushels; sweet potatoes, 290 bushels; onions, 1,616 bushels; timothy hay, 51,927 tons; clover hay, 18,003 tons; clover seed, 3,553 bushels; flax seed, 5 bushels; tobacco, 1,000 pounds; milk, 1,169,404 gallons; home dairy made butter, 628,059 pounds; creamery and factory made butter, 290,119 pounds; home dairy made cheese, 149,890 pounds; creamery and factory made cheese, 403,010 pounds; eggs, 841,658 dozen; maple sugar, 200 pounds; maple syrup, 11,045 gallons; honey, 5,927 pounds; fertilizer used during the year, 3,258,025 pounds; cost of same, \$86,059; grapes produced, 22,093 pounds; wine, 989 gallons; apples, 284,050 bushels; peaches, 75 bushels; pears, 2,869 bushels; plums, 114 bushels; horses, 9,545; beef cattle, 993; cows, 14,124; total number of cattle of all kinds, 25,941; sheep, 21,277; wool, 124,765 pounds; hogs, 18,126; sheep killed by dogs, 964; died from diseases during the year, 263 horses, 343 cattle, 1,449 sheep, 527 hogs.

An application has been filed in court for the removal of John Schandl, of Massillon, as the guardian of Caroline Ohlinger. It is claimed that the guardian is not a relative and the daughter of the ward desires to be appointed in his stead.

At the last meeting of the city council two petitions were presented, asking that ordinances be adopted fixing a tax on bicycles and vehicles. The communication asked for the following assessments:

Two-horse wagons and automobiles, \$2.00; one-horse wagon, \$1.50; double seated carriages and coaches, \$1; single carriages, 75 cents; all bicycles, 50 cents. The money so collected is to be used exclusively in keeping roads and streets in proper condition.

Sheriff Zaiser has moved his office in the court house to the two rooms in the southwest corner. The large room herebefore used by the sheriff will hereafter be utilized as a room for witnesses.

The high school commencement will be held Wednesday evening, June 20, and the Alumni banquet at Meyer's lake Thursday evening, June 21.

Members of the Stark County Agricultural Society have started a movement to establish an agricultural library for the benefit of the society and farmers in general. The matter has been brought to the attention of the county commissioners to purchase the necessary book cases and place shelving in the agricultural headquarters on the third floor of the court house.

MASSILLON REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

First ward—Mary Prescott to Harry S. Market, lot 2556, \$800. Philip Wolf to Sylvester Burd, lot 517, \$1,100. The Massillon Loan and Building Co., to George Hertel, lot 1851, \$740.

Second ward—McLain & Russell to A. J. Clement, Jr., part of lot 819, \$500. Jane Fessler to Sylvester Burd, lot 67, \$2,000. Thomas Austin to Samuel Austin, et al., lot 784, \$2,000. Charles J. Corry to Frank A. Brown, lots 2093 and 2094, \$400.

Third ward—John F. Hall to Farmers Manufacturing Co., lot 2725, \$1,350. O. C. Volkmar to Charles Essinger, lot 270, \$470. Tax title redeemed.

Fourth ward—Cecilia Huth by will to Joseph Huth, lot 292, \$1,320.

Tuscarawas township—Emile Sondregger to Henry Friend, 290-100 acres, \$236.

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PORTO RICAN YANKEES.

M. QUAD on the Present Situation
In the Island.

NATIVES EAGER TO BE AMERICANS

They Want to Become Members of Our Big Family as Quickly as Possible—Some Surprises That Are in Store For the New Governor, Questions to Be Handled.

(Copyright, 1900, by C. B. Lewis.)
The new governor of Porto Rico will probably look into the matter of taxes as one of his first official moves. Under Spanish rule the tax collector has had a good thing of it. As the Porto Ricans have never kicked, the collector hasn't had to lie awake nights wondering how he was going to pay his house rent or buy Christmas presents for the children. Whenever he was hard up, he simply started out after breakfast, and the first man he met he'd clap on the shoulder and observe:

"Well, old boy, about those taxes? They've been due for a week now, and, while I hate to send you to jail, I must do my duty."

The taxpayer sometimes looked astonished for a moment, but he never thought of arguing or protesting. He



THE POSTOFFICE.
knew that taxes were due every few minutes and that he must fork over or go to the jug for a vacation, and so he scrubbed around and got the money.

If it ever occurred to a property owner that he was being taxed too much or too often he didn't go down to the postoffice to talk it over with the crowd waiting around for the mail. He felt that the safer way was to pay and say nothing about it. If two whole weeks passed without a visit from the collector, property owners got up a sort of Fourth of July to celebrate the fact. The new governor shouldn't act rashly.

If the people are informed that they won't have to pay taxes over once a month, they'll hurrax themselves hoarse for Uncle Sam. If the occasions were reduced to twice a year, they'd suspect some ulterior motive and be looking for calamity.

The next thing to take hold of is the holiday question. They are not quite as bad in Porto Rico as in Cuba, but there are 288 days out of 365 when every law abiding citizen can knock off work and get drunk if his conscience impels that way. They can't be reduced to the number of American holidays all at once. The odd 88 might be knocked off as a starter, but it will be years before they go down below 200. The object of the holidays seem to be to hold chicken fights, and the object of chicken fights is to vary monotony.

There has always been a good deal of law in Porto Rico, and the governor may conclude to lop off some of it. Whenever anybody wanted to put anybody else in jail, all he had to do was to go to law. He didn't have to go far. About every other man on the island was an official of some sort, and if he was paid cash on the nail he'd do most anything to oblige. If a man had a "pull" with the government, he went around with his hat on his ear and made the weather redhot for anybody who looked cross eyed at him. If he was only plain Jones, he spent about half his time dodging and the other half in jail. When the island was turned over to us, our people found men who had been in jail for a dozen years without knowing what for. No one else knew what for. It had just happened that way, you know. Sometimes a prisoner was put on trial. If it was a rainy day, and there were no chicken fights, and the judge had no money to gamble with, he'd try a case and make a memorandum of sending the prisoner to jail. If things were otherwise, the prisoner would be jailed without record, and if he ever got out he had to dig through the walls. The governor shouldn't promise too much all at once. If the average islander is assured that he won't be sent up for life and his property confiscated because he dares talk back to a policeman, he'll realize that he is in a land of liberty.

Under a law 150 years old any officer could disperse a gathering at will if he only suspected that some one had been saying or was going to observe that her majesty's government was not the freest and best on the face of the earth. Nothing was said as to the size of the gathering, and so the officers have been dispersing everything they ran across, even when it was only a man and his dog. If a crowd wanted to loaf around a village drug store or grocery and swap lies and jackknives, they had to dip up with half a dozen officials or be dispersed. Being taken by the neck and flung over a fence wasn't the end. Charges of sedition

might be preferred and the whole crowd sent to jail. When a Porto Rican hears that he is privileged to stand on a corner and rub his back against a lumppost as long as he wants to, his enthusiasm will be boundless.

Heretofore there has been no politics and only one kind of religion and the average man hasn't had to worry himself. If the governor upsets things, it may not be for the better. Politics means two or three parties and a heap of wire pulling and lying and running out nights. They'll have to skip lots of their holidays and a good many chicken fights to run a political campaign, and the routine of a century will be broken up. In every community where four or five kinds of religion are to be had free gratis it is human nature to either want all or to have none at all. One has only to spend a day in any Porto Rican town to know how things would be with several sorts of religion. There'd have to be swearing in several different languages. Without any effort on the part of the governor the people will in time drop their "Caramba!" for the word we use when we run up against a wire fence in the darkness, but they shouldn't be enticed beyond that.

Now that the governor has been on the island a few days he will doubtless be ready to advise the president to either publish a dictionary for free distribution or to change the names of all the towns. If you set out for Buffalo or Chicago in this country, you feel sure of getting there. The brakeman can't twist the name around in a way to switch you off for St. Louis or Cincinnati. If San Juan is San Wan, why not have it so and prevent loss of life as Americans begin to travel over the new state? It will be a good thing for all concerned to take a map of the country and make Smithville, McKinley City, Longville, Deweytown, Sampsonville, Schley Corners, Hobson's Crossing, and so forth, out of every name with a twist to it. The day will come when Farmer Johnson and wife of Chemung county will want to go down to Porto Rico to visit their son-in-law's family. They won't turn a hair over any of the names of stations until they land in the new possessions. Then they'll get fits right from the start, and before they have gone five miles the old man will be cussing and the old woman wishing they had never started.

The new members of the big family are not kicking up any riots. They want to be Americans as fast as possible. Thousands of them have learned to swear in English, and the American cocktail, the game of poker and shirts which button behind have been introduced to the principal towns and adopted without dissent. The governor will find lots of things to work up, however, and his personal influence may go far enough to induce the Island mothers to spank their cross grained babies after the American fashion instead of standing them on their heads in a hole in the ground. M. QUAD.

ANECDOTE OF CRANE.

How the Novelist Came to Write "The Red Badge of Courage."

A rather interesting story is told of the way the late Stephen Crane came to write "The Red Badge of Courage." It seems that after writing "The Block Riders and Other Lines" the young author had a hard struggle to keep himself up. He had no regular work, and the money he had received for his other writings was all used up. One afternoon, while visiting the studio of a friend—a young artist—he picked up a magazine containing a war story. After reading it through he tossed it aside and exclaimed:

"I can write a better story than that!"

His friend asked him why he did not do it. He said he would and went home to his room, where he worked unceasingly for three days, and the result of his labors was "The Red Badge of Courage," a story of 60,000 words, says the New York Evening Sun. He took it to a number of publishers, each of whom declined in turn to bring it out.

Finally, discouraged, he sent it to a newspaper syndicate, which sent back word that the story would be accepted if he would cut it to 5,000 words.

Crane cut his story down and received \$90 for it and, what is more, was highly elated at selling it at that price. The story was published and was widely read and commented upon. An English publisher wrote to the author and offered to publish it in its original size, and the young author restored his story and became famous.

During the Greco-Turkish war Crane acted as war correspondent for The Westminster Gazette and the New York Journal and during the Spanish-American war was war correspondent in Cuba, Porto Rico and Havana for a London and a New York newspaper. It was in Cuba that the young author was stricken with the fever which finally resulted in his death. Stephen Crane's writings became much more popular in England than in the United States. After the Spanish war he left the United States and took up his permanent residence in England.

"Breaking Her Plate."

In secretly encouraging the Boxers in their antiforeign crusade the Dowager Empress An is herself giving China the knockout blow.—St. Louis Republic.

June.

Don't need a calendar at all
To know the time of year
When velvet winds so softly call
To tell us June is here.
It's written in the sunny skies;
It's in the song bird's tune;
The whole sweet world in union cries,
It's June!

Who yearns for winter's heartening now?
Who mourns the rainy spring?
Who of gray autumn's thoughtful brow
Would pensive praise sing?
It is the month of months supreme,
And, oh, it flings soon!
Ye happy souls, live, love and dream;
It's June!

—Riley D. Saunders in St. Louis Republic.

PICTURE OF PRETORIA.

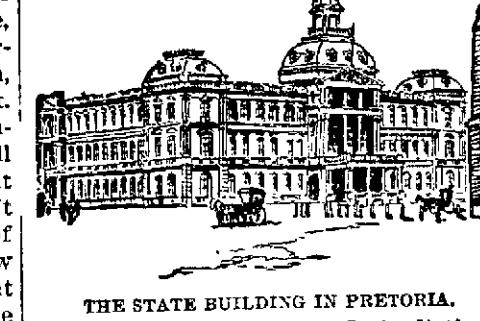
Description of the Capital City of the Transvaal.

SURROUNDED BY FORTIFICATIONS.

Historic City in the South African Republic, Rendered Almost Impregnable by a Chain of Formidable Forts. Taken With Little Resistance—Construction of the Forts.

Pretoria, capital of the South African Republic, which has just been surrendered by General Botha to Lord Roberts, is a charming little town set inside a circle of formidable forts, says the Chicago Times-Herald. So strong are its defenses that not even the most optimistic British general would have hoped for a speedy capture if the Boers had desired to make their last stand within it. That it should be surrendered without a siege and without much fighting is as pleasant a bit of news as Britain could receive.

Pretoria is a historic spot for the Boer. Its name is a modification of that of Pretorius, the sturdy Dutchman who led his countrymen in their last "trek" to the country beyond the river Vaal. It occupies a large, uneven valley, everywhere surrounded by low, grassy hills, and the mass of green foliage within it renders its appearance very attractive and in great contrast to the barrenness of Johannesburg. The size of Pretoria is only a quarter that of Johannesburg, however, and it has nothing of the commercial im-



THE STATE BUILDING IN PRETORIA.
tance of the latter city. It is distinctively a Boer community, with the quiet of an agricultural settlement.

In 1880 there was a fort in Pretoria which British officers and men entered when the Boers rose in war and prepared for the war that ended with the victory of Majuba Hill. Boers besieged the fort, killed a number of the inmates and took the remainder prisoners. The British flag was torn down and that of the republic put up. The prisoners were kept in Pretoria and well treated till peace was declared, when they were released.

As in all of the Boer settlements in the Transvaal, the church is given the most conspicuous place within the limits of Pretoria. The government house is also in the center of the town. The square which surrounds it is used for public gatherings. President Kruger lived in a small, plain, single storied house on one of the principal streets.

The Pretoria forts are of a character adapted to the country. They are placed on the hills around the town and are open toward the rear, but walled with heavy masonry faced with earth in front. In all there are seven of them, commanding the regular approaches, and, it is said, an additional one toward the east has been erected since hostilities began. Two were built between 1894 and 1896, and the others are of somewhat later date. Their erection produced a sort of tower of babel time among the builders, for French, Germans and Italians all had shares in the work. The greatest secrecy was maintained during the building, but the story is current that Great Britain gained all the knowledge it desired about the plans through two army officers who served as navvies for a number of months.

The center of the system of forts lies about 1,200 yards to the westward of the northern end of Pretoria and has a radius of something more than 7,000 yards. The center of the city itself is only about 3,800 yards, nearly due south, from the fort on Signal hill, which is about 400 feet above the plain on the west side of the railway to Johannesburg and about 4,900 yards from the fort on the hill to the east of the railway and the Aupies river running to the north. Between this fort and the river are the fountains that furnish the water supply of Pretoria. The distance between the forts on either side of the railway is 2,700 yards.

The railway station where the lines from Johannesburg on the south, Delagoa Bay on the east and Pietersburg on the north form their junction is immediately outside the city on the south side. The railway to Pietersburg, after winding some distance to the westward, passes out of the plain on which Pretoria is situated, through the Daspoot or defile in the range of hills behind the city, through which also the Aupies river runs, the railway and river running together across the plain through the Winderboom poort, under the guns of a large fort 7,100 yards, and a little to the eastward of north from the center of Pretoria.

The westernmost fort is on the range of hills behind Pretoria and lies at a distance of 10,300 yards northwest of the center of the city. The powerful redoubt to the southwest of Pretoria, 3,800 yards from the center of the city, on the range of hills through which the transport road to Johannesburg passes, completes the circle of the larger works defending the Boer capital. Behind this redoubt are the principal magazines, one excavated out of the solid rock with a bombproof roof and the other built into the kloof, also bombproof.

The number of guns mounted on the forts and redoubts is said to be 120 of large caliber and quick firing of differ-

ent kinds. It is stated that some of the guns are of 23 centimeters caliber, but this is doubtful. It is known, however, that there are quite a number of 15 centimeter guns of French make from the Creusot works and of long range, as has been shown by their performances at Ladysmith. Among the others there are Krupps, Maximins and other machine and quick firing guns.

Each fort is supplied with a powerful searchlight capable of sweeping the country for miles around. Telephones are laid between the forts and the government buildings in Pretoria. It is understood that all the forts are connected by underground passages, which run as well to the ammunition stores and the magazines. As a further protection it is believed that the approaches to each fort were mined in various directions.

Why Pretoria is considered a strongly defended town and one that could not be reduced short of a prolonged and bloody siege can easily be seen from these accounts of the fortifications.

A FRENCH EXPERIMENT.

New Way to Save Children From Moral Dangers.

A very novel society has just been established in Paris. Its title is Patronage Familial, and its object is to protect from moral dangers children who have not yet joined the criminal class, but who show a tendency to become vicious and dangerous to society, says the Chicago Times-Herald. This object it purports to attain by an entirely new method, which can best be explained in the words of M. Louis Albalen, president of the society.

"The army of criminals," says M. Albalen, "is increasing unceasingly, and children form an annual contingent which is ever becoming more numerous. Statistics show that within the past 20 years the number of crimes committed by minors has increased by 40 per cent. Now, I gladly admit that charitable and philanthropic institutions are doing a good deal to lessen this evil, but it must be remembered that they only hold out a helping hand to those children who have once fallen; hardly one of them makes an effort to preserve children from falling."

"Why do children, even in the best families, become criminals? Atavism may be one cause, but there are others also which must be taken into account. These are bad company, the habit of staying away from school, loafing in the streets, reading bad books and sensational newspapers—in a word, the one great cause why so many children become criminals is because the necessary surveillance over their conduct is lacking."

"A preventive hygiene is necessary. Several magistrates, lawyers and doctors have formed the society of which I am president, and we propose to keep a watchful eye on the children of Paris in future. Each active member of the society will be placed in charge of a certain district, and in this way the entire city will be covered. The children over whom we intend to exercise surveillance will be those who have been once arrested or who are known to the police as troublesome characters. We will visit such children in their homes or at their schools and have friendly talks with them. We will suggest to them the books they ought to read, we will strive to interest them in healthy amusements, and, above all, we will avail ourselves of every possible opportunity to impress upon their minds the necessity of getting rid of bad habits. We feel that such children ought to know the dangers ahead of them and ought to understand fully the stern fact that ruin awaits them if they persist in leading wayward lives."

In conclusion it may be said that the Patronage Familial is receiving loyal support from many influential persons and has won the warmest encomiums from philanthropists and educators. It is admitted that the experiment is a novel one, but the general belief is that it will prove a success, and there are some even who claim that it is the most practical plan for regenerating the children of a great city which has ever been framed.

NEW GAME PRESERVE.

Tract of Wild Land on Long Island to Be Well Stocked.

A number of wealthy men interested in sport have combined and propose to breed game on a large scale on Long Island. They have purchased a tract of open and wooded land in the town of Islip estimated to contain 1,200 acres. It is watered by several streams and ponds. The New York State Game Preserving and Acclimatization association has been incorporated for the purpose of carrying out the plan. The preserve is already stocked with deer, rabbits, quail and partridge of native growth.

It is proposed to import English pheasants of the ordinary and albino species, French partridges, European hares, Syrian partridges, teal, capercaillie, ptarmigan, south grouse and Black forest roe deer. Contracts have already been made for large numbers of game, and they will be liberated during the fall months. One object of the association is to sell live game to sporting clubs and owners of preserves.

New Zealand's Amazons.
Probably the most novel regiment ever raised is that which has been recently formed at Wellington, New Zealand. The ladies of Wellington have formed themselves into a corps which has been given the appropriate title of New Zealand amazons, says the London Daily Mail. They are girls of fine physique, being much above the average in height. The regiment is drilled according to military schedule, and their maneuvers have attracted considerable attention in the whole of the colony.



SYRUP OF STOS

ACTS GENTLY ON KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS.

CLEANSES THE SYSTEM EFFECTUALLY;

DISPELS HEADACHES & FEVERS;

OVERCOMES HABITUAL CONSTIPATION PERMANENTLY.

ITS BENEFICIAL EFFECTS,

TO GET

BUY THE GENUINE—MAN'F'D BY

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP.

LOUISVILLE, KY. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. NEW YORK, N.Y.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS PRICE 50c. PER BOTTLE

Bear in mind that the want columns is a good investment

GOT A SORE THROAT

Don't let it run on—it may prove dangerous. Go to your druggist and ask for

TONSILINE.

Tonsiline cures any mouth or throat affection and does it promptly and thoroughly.

It's the stitch in time. Don't neglect to use it.

25 and 50 cents "druggists."

THE TONSILINE, 52 CANTON, O.



Attention Horsemen



Two Fine Stallions,

The property of Bel Brothers,

Wooster, Ohio.

will make the season of 1900 at our barns 1½ miles northeast of Dalton, O.

One of these horses is a dapple gray draft horse weighing 2000 lbs. The other is a black imported French coach horse, with fine finish, action and style.

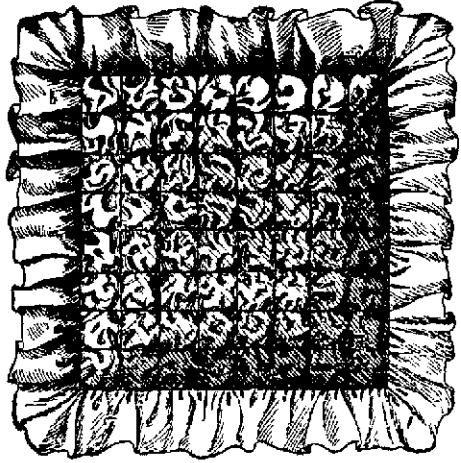
THE NEW CUSHIONS.

ONE OF THE SUMMER'S NECESSITIES
AND LUXURIES.

A Plentiful Supply Is Correct and
Comfortable — One Which Looks
Like a Great Rose—A Natty Affair
In Gingham and Cotton Work.

A stack of cushions forms part of the fashionable furnishing of every room in the house, unless it may be the kitchen, for every room nowadays has its lounging place or cozy corner, and at no time is a full and fresh supply of these comfortable accessories more imperative than in the season just dawning upon us. Some useful details about the new cushions are therefore reproduced from The Designer.

The puff cushion is not, strictly speaking, new, but it is new when



A PUFF CUSHION.

made as in the illustration—that is to say, the outer row of puffs is made of deep cerise china silk, the next row toward the center of a little lighter cerise, the next of deep pink and the center of quite light pink. This makes the cushion, when completed, look like a great rose. The outer ruffle is made of a deep cerise silk. Narrow cerise velvet ribbon is carried between each row of puffs, concealing the joining of one to the other. Each puff is made of the automobile is able to do more than the bicycle, the horse bids fair to hold its own in the race.

We believe that women love to buy truck of the country peddler even if they know he is beating them in the trade.

The Longfield is in no sense so good an apple as the Wealthy and is of practically the same season. Then why plant it?

Credit one to the English sparrow. We watched one strip a head of dandelion lately, eating all the seeds which were just ready to blow away.

There are probably not less than three out of your herd of 15 cows which are eating their heads off year by year. Do you know which they are?

A significant shipment was made from Portland, Or., recently to Japan, being a cargo of wheat, \$2,000 bushels, the first cargo of wheat ever sent to the accident.

It looks queer, but it is a fact, that there are thousands of families in the rural districts which are regular yearly patrons of some traveling patent medicine concern.

The kicking cow, the hard milker, the one which persists in going dry after milking five months, if kept at all, should be given a pair of calves to feed and educate.

While roses are the most beautiful and desirable of all flowers they are at the same time the most difficult of flowers to raise and the most pestered with insect enemies.

A favorite material for nest building by birds is the fiber which the action of the weather loosens on the cedar telephone and telegraph poles. Many varieties of birds use it.

If the northwest cannot raise a good keeping winter apple, it is still possible to put the Wealthy apple into cold storage, which makes a winter apple good enough for anybody.

One Iowa farmer reports the advent of 925 little black pigs on his place this spring. If he can succeed in raising and fattening them, there will be nothing the matter with him come fall.

It is said that the average Mexican eats so much red pepper while he lives that the vulture, the scavenger of the Mexican's country, will not touch his dead body, even this bird not taking kindly to hot tomatoes.

An early morning stroll through the orchard and garden these June days is full of interest. Nature, figuratively speaking, has her coat off and is doing a land office business with the mercury at 85 and a thunder shower every day or so.

We once bought two 6-weeks-old little pigs and carried them in a box two miles across country to the farm. Next morning they were missing and were finally found back home in the old pen. Then talk about hogs not knowing anything!

The sugar beet contained but 5 per cent of saccharine matter when first it was used for sugar making. The increase in sweetness, now as great as 18 per cent in some cases and averaging about 13 per cent, is wholly the result of careful selection of seed.

This old mother had \$8,000 left her when her husband died. She had four sons, and they got every dollar of this money away from her on one pretext or another. Last week she was taken to the county poorhouse by the public authorities. Draw your own moral.

Men who have enterprise enough to plant orchards of Wealthy apples in Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin and carry the fruit in cold storage for a spring market can one year with another be pretty sure of getting from \$3 to \$4 per barrel for the fruit at wholesale. It is hard to find a better apple in April than a Wealthy so handled.

FARM, ORCHARD
AND GARDEN.

BY J. S. TRIGG.

Copyright, 1900, by J. S. Trigg, Rockford, Ia.

Correspondence Solicited.

The dahlia is becoming a fashionable flower.

The raising of Belgian hares is the coming craze.

If the clover killed out last winter, sow some more.

The clover hay should be cut when the first bloom begins to turn brown.

A man's capacity for telling the truth is best shown by trading horses with him.

Haas and Hibernal apples are not worth planting where the Wealthy will grow.

The dairy sections of the country will always be found to be the most prosperous sections.

The oleo lobby at Washington has more money at its command than any other interest there.

Unless the automobile is able to do more than the bicycle, the horse bids fair to hold its own in the race.

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Pen Timbales.

Mix one cupful of pea pulp with two beaten eggs, a few drops of onion juice, two tablespoonsful of butter, two-thirds teaspoonful of salt, one-eighth teaspoonful of pepper and a few grains of cayenne. Turn into buttered molds and bake in a pan of hot water until firm. Serve with one cupful of white sauce, to which is added one-third cupful of peas drained from their liquor and thoroughly rinsed.

Disinfection.

A new way to disinfect a room is to use a small disinfecting pan with a reservoir that contains the disinfecting liquid. This is to be heated and converted into a gas by a flame beneath the reservoir. The gas is directed through a nozzle to any part of the room.

HEALTHY OLD AGE SSS



The majority of persons upon reaching middle age and past find their blood becomes weak and thin, and diseases that were easily controlled in earlier life begin to affect the constitution.

Those predisposed to Scrofula, Cancer, Rheumatism, Gout and other hereditary troubles may escape till then, but as they age the blood, so long tainted and weakened by accumulated waste matters, is no longer able to properly nourish the body, and it becomes an easy mark for disease. At this critical period of life the blood must be re-enforced before it can perform its legitimate functions and rid the system of these poisons, and nothing so surely and effectually does this as S. S. S.

S. S. S. strengthens and enriches the blood, improves the appetite, and builds up the general constitution. It is not only the best blood purifier, but the best tonic for old people. It warms the blood, tones up the nerves, removes all taint from the blood, and prevents the development of disease.

S. S. S. is the only purely vegetable blood medicine known. Not one particle of mercury, potash or other mineral poison can be found in it, and it may be taken for any length of time without harm.

S. S. S. is the only remedy that reaches deep-seated blood troubles like Scrofula, Cancer, Rheumatism, Eczema, Tetter, etc. It purifies and restores the blood to a healthy, normal condition, and makes it impossible for any poisonous waste materials to accumulate.

If you have an old running sore or an obstinate ulcer that refuses to heal, or are troubled with boils and carbuncles, try S. S. S. It never fails to make a quick and permanent cure of these pests. If your system is run down and you feel the need of a tonic, S. S. S. will strengthen and help you as it has many others to a happy, healthy old age.

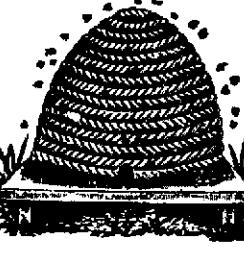
S. S. S. cured Mr. H. Borden of Saunsville, Va., of a case of rheumatism of thirty-five years' standing, after the best physicians in the surrounding country had failed. This was seven years ago, and there has been no return of the disease.

If you are in doubt about your disease, and will send us a statement of your case, our physician will give you any information or advice wanted, for which we make no charge.

Book on Blood and Skin Diseases sent to any desiring it. Address Swift Specific Co.



S. S. S. IS THE IDEAL TONIC AND BLOOD PURIFIER FOR OLD PEOPLE.



OFF TO NEW YORK

For Another Big Stock of DRY GOODS.

Mr. Putman, of the Massillon "Bee Hive" Cash Store is now in the Eastern Markets, selecting the general stock of Mid-Summer Goods.

As this is the close of the season for the manufacturers and jobbers, exceptional bargains are always thrown on the market, awaiting the buyer with the ready money. We always secure our share of them.

Look Out for Some Great Bargains in Dress Silks.

WE WILL HAVE THEM.

The Annual Silk Sale will be held during this month. Watch this space for the exact date and full particulars.

ALLMAN & PUTMAN.

THE MERCANTILE SENSATION
Of The Year.

The GREAT BLOOMBERG STORE CONVERTED INTO A CLEARING HOUSE !

Messrs. Kornhauser, Ault & Willner, 68 Water St., Cleveland, O. are large manufacturers of MEN'S, BOYS' and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING, and being anxious to close out balance of their spring production to make room for the fall stock, accepted our startling low offer of **63 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR** of net cost of manufacture. We lost no time in consummating the greatest Clothing deal of the year. We will now sell these goods at but a **SLIGHT ADVANCE ABOVE COST**. Your money back whenever you want it.

Take Your Choice of Any of the Following Six Prices:
CAN'T BE EQUALLED IN THE CITY.

Men's Suits, cost of production \$3.75; regular wholesale price \$4.12; regular retail price \$6. Our special price.....\$3.78

Men's fine Worsted Suits, Obecks, Plaids and Fancy Stripes, single or double breasted vests; wholesale price was \$5.37; always retailed at \$8.00. Our special price.....\$5.66

Men's fine Clay Worsted and Blue Serge Suits that cost wholesale \$7.00; sold everywhere at \$10.00. Our special price.....\$7.48

Men's fine Dress Suits, the \$18.00 and \$20.00 kind if bought elsewhere, and just as good as the merchant tailors make for \$28.00 and \$30.00; all the new things, latest styles, and at our special price.....\$14.88

Men's well made blue Overshirts at.....19c Children's Stockings, 10c kind...3c Boys' Waists, Woven Cheviots, 29c Best make of union made Shirts in blue and white polka dots and black and white stripes, worth 50c. Our price.....39c Men's white unlaundered Shirts, sizes 14 to 17.....19c Boys' white unlaundered Shirts.....7c Red and blue Handkerchiefs, opening day only.....19c A splendid work shirt, A. 1. cloth, 36 in long, yoke and collar band exten., felled seams, reg. home made shirt, worth 50c. Our sale price.....25c Boys' Black and White stripe Brownie Overalls, at.....9c For opening day only 10 cases Boys' blue and red mixed straw hats at.....1c 50 doz. Men's Stiff Hats, Dunlap, Knox and Youman shapes, black or brown, worth \$1.50. Our special price.....75c Men's ext. light weight Drawers, worth 25c.....13c

FURNISHING GOODS. 1,500 Alpine hats in latest styles, 3 colors, pearl, brown and cedar worth \$1.50, our price.....75c 500 doz. Men's and Boys' Cravat Hats and Caps, the 35c and 50c grades, to be sold in this sale at.....9c Men's well made blue Overshirts at.....19c Children's Stocking, 10c kind...3c Boys' Waists, Woven Cheviots, 29c Best make of union made Shirts in blue and white polka dots and black and white stripes, worth 50c. Our price.....39c Men's white unlaundered Shirts, sizes 14 to 17.....19c Boys' white unlaundered Shirts.....7c Red and blue Handkerchiefs, opening day only.....19c A splendid work shirt, A. 1. cloth, 36 in long, yoke and collar band exten., felled seams, reg. home made shirt, worth 50c. Our sale price.....25c Boys' Black and White stripe Brownie Overalls, at.....9c For opening day only 10 cases Boys' blue and red mixed straw hats at.....1c 50 doz. Men's Stiff Hats, Dunlap, Knox and Youman shapes, black or brown, worth \$1.50. Our special price.....75c Men's ext. light weight Drawers, worth 25c.....13c

BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING. Children's vestee Suits, ages 3 to 8 years.....75c Children's Wash Pants, 2 pair.....25c Children's Wash Suits at.....39c 3,000 pairs of Mole Skin Pants, all sizes at.....35c 1,200 pairs Men's Extra Pantaloons, made of fine Worsted in Stripes and Checks; made right and will wear right; they are worth \$5 a pair. Our special price.....\$2.88 2,000 pairs Children's Wool Knee Pants.....9c Men's and Boys' Suspenders on opening day only.....1c

WORKING MEN'S SUITS. Wear-resisting, called Bargains in other sales at \$3.50. OUR SPECIAL PRICE, \$1.79

\$3,000 IN PREMIUMS GIVEN AWAY HERE. Plenty of extra help. 3900 feet of Floor Space. There is no delusion about this sale. The goods are piled in plain sight and marked in plain Figures. POSITIVELY NO GOODS SOLD TO DEALERS.

WATCH FOR STREET PARADE SATURDAY.

BLOOMBERG BROS.
One Price Clothiers and Furnishers.

24 WEST MAIN ST.

Chas. L. Frantz. Mgr.

